

binder into fragments that can associate with the surface of the visual enhancement additive.

According to this embodiment, the dispersed copolymer or fragments derived from the copolymer then associate with the visual enhancement additive, for example, by adsorbing to or adhering to the surface of the visual enhancement additive, thereby forming toner particles. The result is a sterically-stabilized, nonaqueous dispersion of toner particles having a volume mean particle diameter (determined with laser diffraction) in the range of about 0.05 to about 50.0 microns, more preferably in the range of about 3 to about 10 microns, most preferably in the range of about 1.5 to about 5 microns. In some embodiments, one or more charge control agents can be added before or after mixing, if desired.

Several characteristics of liquid toner compositions are important to provide high quality images. Toner particle size and charge characteristics are especially important to form high quality images with good resolution. Further, rapid self-fixing of the toner particles is an important requirement for some liquid electrophotographic printing applications, e.g. to avoid printing defects (such as smearing or trailing-edge tailing) and incomplete transfer in high-speed printing. For example, in organosol toner compositions that exhibit low T_{gs}, the resulting film that is formed during the imaging process may be sticky and cohesively weak under transfer conditions. This may result in image splitting or undesired residue left on the photoreceptor or intermediate image receptor surfaces. Another important consideration in formulating a liquid toner composition relates to the durability and archivability of the image on the final receptor. Erasure resistance, e.g. resistance to removal or damage of the toned image by abrasion, particularly by abrasion from natural or synthetic rubber erasers commonly used to remove extraneous pencil or pen markings, is a desirable characteristic of liquid toner particles.

The colorant of the present invention may alternatively be dispersed within a matrix to provide color to an article formed from the matrix. For example, colorants may be incorporated in polymeric resin compositions, which are then processed to form fibers, sheet materials, or solid forms by processing techniques known in the art. For example, fibers may be made by gel-spinning, electrospinning, and melt spinning techniques. Sheet materials may be formed by extrusion and/or calendaring processes and the like,